

Peru's Apology Ends Dispute With Chile

Lima Admits Report of Attacks Was Incorrect, Consul Here Says

Apology Accepted, Don Ruiz Learns

Chilean Government Cancels Authority of Envoy at Iquique

The difficulties between Peru and Chile, which resulted yesterday in the recall of consular representatives by each nation, have been overcome by an apology on the part of the Peruvian government, Carlos Castro Ruiz, Consul General of Chile, announced here last night.

Mr. Ruiz said he had received from the Chilean Minister of Foreign Affairs, a cablegram informing him of the apology.

The message, the consul general asserted, authorized him to announce that the Peruvian officials admitted that in making public reports of outbreaks against their citizens in Iquique and Antofagasta, Chile, they had acted on misinformation, furnished, he said, by the Peruvian Consul at Iquique, whose authority had been cancelled for this reason by the Chilean government.

The apology sent from Lima, Mr. Ruiz added, was wholly satisfactory to the Chilean officials and "brought the misunderstanding to an end."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The United States is considering the entire subject of differences between Chile and Peru, together with the possibility of the regular recall of their respective consular representatives, resulting in open hostilities, and if the breach widens it is likely that this government will intervene, diplomatically, to preserve the peace in South America.

Don Bertram Mathieu, the new Chilean ambassador, made his first official call at the State Department today. It is believed that Secretary Lansing expressed to him the hope that the dispute between Chile and Peru might be amicably adjusted.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 26.—The Peruvian question was brought up in the Chilean Chamber of Deputies last night, and a stormy session resulted.

Señor Cardenas, the second vice-president of the chamber, suggested that the question be settled peacefully. The members of the new Chilean Cabinet, who were present, withdrew as a protest, and the president and first vice-president of the chamber announced they had resigned. The session had to be adjourned to prevent violence.

The sitting was reopened later, and the deputies voted Cardenas out of office as second vice-president and announced that they would elect a new president and first vice-president.

After the meeting crowds in the street hooted Cardenas, calling him a traitor.

Peruvians Leaving Chile

LIMA, Peru, Nov. 25.—The Peruvian government has not received official dispatches from its consular representatives in Chile for forty-eight hours, although it has recalled its consuls from there. The newspapers here have received no news from their correspondents in Chile, and it is believed that a strict cable censorship is in force at all Chilean ports.

French Aces Plan Careers as Civilians

Fonck May Stay in Army—Nungesser Expects to Visit United States

PARIS, Nov. 26.—What will become of the aviators now that the fighting has ended?

Commercial aviation doubtless will be extended, but it is a question whether it will present sufficient attraction to the men who have taken up aviation for the distinction to be won in air fighting. The Aero Club of France up to the present has issued 16,000 pilot licenses, and hundreds of military pilots have not taken out the Aero Club's license to which they are entitled.

Inquiry among French aces shows that the majority are too young to be worrying about the next phase of life, although some hope that civilian aviation will offer satisfactory careers.

Lieutenant René Fonck, the ace of aces, with seventy-five official victories, has not yet decided what he will do, but may remain in the army. Sub-Lieutenant Nungesser, with forty-four victories, has decided to quit the army. He has received many offers and may go to the United States.

Lieutenant Lemaître, after leading 135 bombing expeditions, will be in charge of an aerial transport unit.

A young lieutenant, barely of age, who has won fourteen victories, says: "All I know is that I will not continue my law studies."

Sub-Lieutenant Bourjais, with twenty-eight victories, probably will be the least difficult in returning to civilian life. He is a priest and will resume his clerical duties.

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Board Thinks Seamen's Act No Bar to Marine Success

Wages Only 4 Per Cent of Cost of Operation of Vessels, and Superior American Efficiency Will Overcome This Handicap, Shipping Experts Believe

By Theodore M. Knappen

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The sudden termination of hostilities has resulted in a wholesale overhauling of the Shipping Board's construction programme. So long as hostilities were going on, speed of construction rather than the type of vessels was the supreme consideration. The primary purpose of the emergency fleet was early and effective use in promoting the conduct of the war.

With the fighting over, the governing consideration has become the construction of a great national marine that will be adapted to the needs of commerce. Had the war continued for another year or two its end would have found the United States with a vast but unbalanced fleet. It would have contained too many ships of certain types and too few of other types to be economically adapted to the requirements of maritime commerce.

While victory was still an unattained goal the Emergency Fleet Corporation was the absolute dictator of types. Its aim was to produce the greatest possible tonnage in the shortest possible time. The operating division accepted whatever the Fleet Corporation gave it and made the best use it could thereof.

Now the operating division of the Shipping Board has assumed the position of a buyer of ships and the production division—the Fleet Corporation—has become the seller. The operating division orders what it wants and the Fleet Corporation builds to order. This change will go far to make up for the mistakes of the past and for the unbalanced programme which was enforced by the necessities of war.

The general result will be that a large proportion of the 3,000 ships of the national mercantile marine will be well adapted to economical use in peace.

The consensus of opinion is that it will be utterly impossible without tremendous financial loss, as well as the extreme of national folly, to abandon or reduce the shipbuilding programme.

So much money has been invested in yards, so much has been advanced on account, so many ships are partly built and the material acquired for so many others, that nobody has thought of proposing anything approaching an impasse of the great programme.

To discontinue it now, it is argued, would also destroy the now splendid prospect that America will become and remain the premier shipbuilding nation of the world.

The government work the yards now have will give them such experience in shipbuilding that will result in the creation of such a great body of skilled workers and will so strengthen them financially that it is believed they will be able, in normal times, to compete with the world.

Board is Optimistic

The operating division of the Shipping Board does not share the pessimism so much in evidence concerning the ability of American ships to compete successfully in world trade. It does not consider the seamen's law, commonly known as the La Follette law, an insuperable obstacle to successful competition.

Reps have been written about this law, but one of the greatest shipping managers in America pointed out to-day that wages constitute only 4 per cent of the cost of operating a ship. He maintained that any handicap within this narrow margin that the La Follette law may impose on American shipping can be offset by the superior efficiency of the well paid and well treated American crew.

In this connection it is recalled that the old Pacific Mail and the Grace Line fought a seven years' war with the German Comlines on the Pacific, and completely defeated it. The seamen's law was not then in effect, but the American companies fought and won the war against the German lines while paying the highest wages and salaries paid by any steamship companies in the world.

The chief defect of the La Follette law, this manager says, is one that is least talked about, and that is its effect in making it difficult or impossible to maintain discipline.

Practical shipping men do not give serious thought to Secretary Daniels' proposal that the ships of the national mercantile marine shall be operated by the government. Government operation might be possible for certain regular routes where the ships run on schedule, but the general cargo business under government operation would, they say, result in a costly failure.

They are confident that with the hundreds of thousands of men and officers that the war has trained for the sea and with the turning of American business interests to the export trade, private ship operators can take over the 3,000 ships of the national marine and compete successfully with the ships of any other nation.

Charges Contract "Joker" Gives the B. R. T. \$35,000,000

Commissioner Delaney Says Ashland Extension Means Virtual Surrender of Bridge

The proposed Ashland B. R. T. contract between the city and the B. R. T. was denounced yesterday by John H. Delaney, Commissioner of Public Structures, as containing a legal joker, which, in effect, means a gift of \$35,000,000 to the traction company. The attack was made at a final public hearing before Borough President Riegleman.

By the disputed contract the B. R. T. would agree to make the Ashland extension to the Fulton Street station, "L" and the Flatbush Avenue subway. The Commissioner charged trickery, which would enable the company to evade payment of \$91,250 Brooklyn Bridge tolls. By his interpretation of the contract, he said, the city also would be forced to make a present to the company of its \$25,000,000 investment in the bridge and \$8,000,000 investment in subway construction.

Several citizens at the hearing contended the loop would benefit travelers, who are compelled now to walk between stations, and recommended the signing of the contract.

Extra Pullman Fares Abolished on Dec. 1

McAdoo Decides to Drop Excess Charge of Half Cent a Mile in U. S.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Elimination of the one-half cent a mile extra railroad fare for Pullman transportation, effective December 1, has been decided on by Director General McAdoo.

The order, to be issued soon, also will remove other differentials imposed by the passenger rate order last June on tourist sleepers and other special accommodations. It will not affect any of the charges imposed by the Pullman company.

This will mean a loss to the railroads of between \$40,000,000 and \$50,000,000, it is estimated. No radical changes will be made soon in passenger train schedules or service, it was said to-day at the railroad administration. A few extra trains will be added to accommodate midwinter tourist traffic to California and Florida.

Upton and Dix To Be Convalescent Camps

Men Now Here Who Were Incapacitated Overseas To Be Formed in Detachments

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Soldiers who have been incapacitated in overseas service and who are convalescent in this country will be assembled at twenty-seven camps for organization in convalescent detachments. General orders issued to-day by the War Department provide for the formation of these detachments and the abandonment of the practice of transferring convalescent men from overseas to development battalions.

These convalescent men will be sent to camps nearest their homes and the order says:

"It is the intention to discharge all overseas convalescents as soon as possible, consistent with maximum physical improvement."

Intensive treatment and training of the detachments will be undertaken, the order provides, so that the cure or maximum improvement of the men and their subsequent discharge may be accomplished in the shortest possible time.

The camps in which the detachments will be formed are: Beauregard, Custer, Devens, Dix, Dodge, Funston, Gordon, Grant, Hancock, Jackson, Kearney, Leavenworth, Logan, McArthur, McClellan, Meade, Logan, Pike, Sedgwick, Sherman, Sheridan, Taylor, Travis, Upton, Wadsworth and Wheeler.

"Four-Minute Men" Will Be Disbanded on Dec. 24

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The organization of "Four-Minute Men" of the Committee on Public Information, will conclude its work and be disbanded December 24, Chairman Cress announced to-day.

Several campaigns remain to be completed before that date, including that for the Red Cross home service.

Moslem Press Urges U. S. to Police Turkey

Deputation Also to Present Programme for American Control of Finances

Separation of State and Church Proposed

Heir to Throne Welcomes Any Terms Not Menacing Caliph's Sovereignty

CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday, Nov. 25 (By The Associated Press).—American control of the Turkish gendarmerie and finances is being urged by a group of nine newspapers—seven Turkish and two French—in Constantinople. The group also advocates American supervision of the educational system and the separation of Church and State.

A deputation will request permission to present the programme to President Wilson on his visit to Paris. The programme will be announced this week.

New States Need Tutelage

The proposed independent states for the Armenian and Jewish populations in Turkey should have a period of tutelage under another nation, preferably the United States, Dr. Caleb F. Gates, president of Robert College, in Constantinople, declared to the correspondent to-day. Dr. Gates has been a resident of Turkey for thirty-eight years. Several Cabinet ministers and other leaders of the progressive element in Turkey and Bulgaria have been educated at Robert College.

"The Armenian and Jewish populations of Turkey, for whom independent states are proposed," he said, "cannot govern themselves without a period of tutelage. A single nation should control. Equal laws for all residents and nationalities, Turk and non-Turk, should not only be made by this nation, but should be administered by whatever means necessary."

"The Turks are a proud race and would resent such control, but it is inevitable. For myself, I prefer American."

Turkey Regrets Enmity

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 24 (By The Associated Press).—"This last war was the most disastrous in the history of Turkey, not because she was beaten, but because it made enemies of nations naturally our friends," declared Abdul Medjid Effendi, heir to the Ottoman throne, to the correspondent of The Associated Press, whom he received to-day.

"The present Sultan and myself," he continued, "denounced the proposal that Turkey enter the war. Mohammed V. who was then reigning, showed weakness before a clique of adventurers, like Talat Bey and Enver Bey, then Cabinet Ministers and now fugitives, whom Germany had fed with dreams of power."

"I am more ashamed of the Armenian atrocities committed during the war than of anything in our history, but I must insist that they were against the will of the present Sultan and the nation as a whole. They were instigated by unpatriotic ministers who were guaranteed in their places by their services to German militarism."

"The fanaticism of remote tribes in their dislike for their neighbors and the brutality of provincial officers served as the mediums, while the censored press here concealed the facts from the public. The members of the imperial family tried to make use of their prestige against this, but were imprisoned in the palace."

"Of the future, I can say we must have foreign assistance, as the country is exhausted. We prefer to deal with one nation, because the difficulties of international control have been shown elsewhere; but we welcome any control not menacing the sovereignty of the Caliph."

Among the members of the new Turkish Cabinet headed by Tewfik Pasha is Dr. Riza Tewfik, Minister of Public Instruction, an instructor in the American College for Girls in Constantinople. Dr. Tewfik, who was received at the same time as the correspondent, complained of the provincial officials appointed by the former ministers, and still retained because of the lack of other trained men.

He declared that they were delaying for profit to themselves the shipment of coal from the Turkish mines on the Black Sea coast to Constantinople, where a fuel shortage is threatened.

"Secure profits," said the heir to the throne, "and I myself will guarantee the support of the Sultan and the punishment of the miscreants. Strike hard and quickly. Such criminals may ruin the country in a critical moment."

Food prices in Constantinople, according to the members of the new Turkish Cabinet headed by Tewfik Pasha is Dr. Riza Tewfik, Minister of Public Instruction, an instructor in the American College for Girls in Constantinople. Dr. Tewfik, who was received at the same time as the correspondent, complained of the provincial officials appointed by the former ministers, and still retained because of the lack of other trained men.

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Borden's MALTED MILK

According to the Turkish Finance Minister, have risen twenty times above those obtaining before the war. Disorganization of the railroads in Asia Minor to-day compelled the government to abandon the ration of cheap bread which it issued during the war.

Of the fifty-nine officers and men who have remained with the United States garrison at Scorpion in the Golden Horn since diplomatic relations were severed, twenty-five have married Levantine women.

Nearly all the American missions, except those in Constantinople and Smyrna, have been occupied by the Turkish army, notwithstanding that all have been engaged in relief work. Of about seventy Americans in educational and relief work in Turkey all are reported well. Dr. Linton Crawford, of North Adams, Mass., died at Trebizond on September 26.

Americans Released

Americans imprisoned during the war now are at liberty and continue their relief work for the Armenian and Syrian Relief fund. Among them are William Nelson, former Vice-Consul at Tripoli, Syria; Charles Arthur Dana, of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions; and Mr. Levine, all of whom were accused of espionage by the former Turkish government.

One thousand Germans and Austrians, including General Liman von Sanders, German commander in the Turkish army, who fled from Damascus and Aleppo, remain in Constantinople and the neighborhood. Their exit across the Black Sea has been cut off by the Rumanians and by disorders in Odessa.

Woman Denied Right to Remove Bodies

Mrs. Isabelle V. Adams, of 107 West Seventy-fourth Street, asked Justice Giechert, in the Bronx Supreme Court yesterday, for permission to disinter the bodies of her husband, a son, a daughter and a granddaughter, all of which had been placed in the Adams' mausoleum in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Mrs. Adams said financial distress made it imperative that she sell the mausoleum and burial plot on which it stands.

Justice Giechert, after listening to arguments advanced by attorneys for Mrs. Adams' two daughters, who opposed her application, denied it. Albert J. Adams, the husband of Mrs. Adams, died in 1906, leaving an estate estimated to be worth about \$1,000,000.

Mrs. Adams' daughters declared their mother had received more than \$400,000 from the estate.

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59th St. cor. 5th Ave.

125th St. cor. 5th Ave.

CHRISTIE St. at CANAL

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